Vol. XIX NOVEMBER, 1928 No. 2

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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T.I.H. Prince and Princess Chichibu, in their wedding robes of state,
in the ancient ceremonial style.

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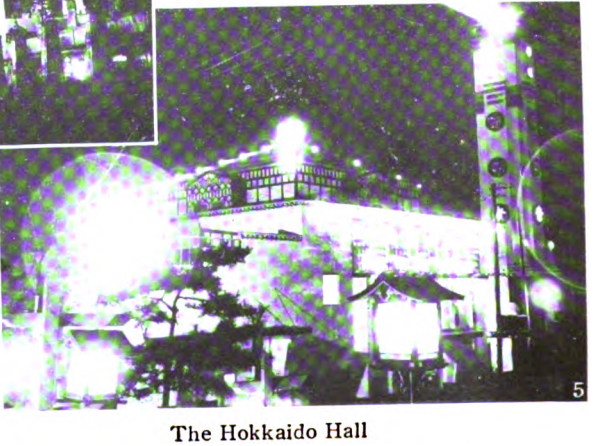
Scenes at the Imperial Coronation Exposition, being held in Kyoto this year, September to December.

The Manchurian Hall

The Fountain Garden

The Yokyo dance

The Banzai Tower



The Hokkaido Hall

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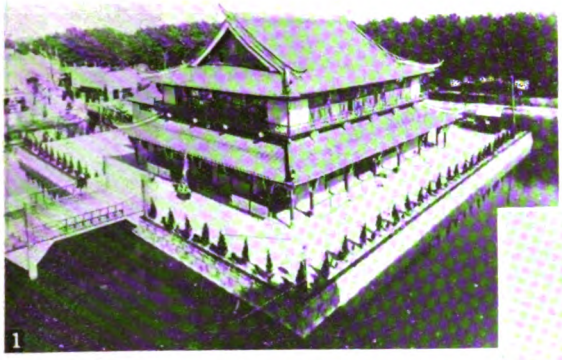
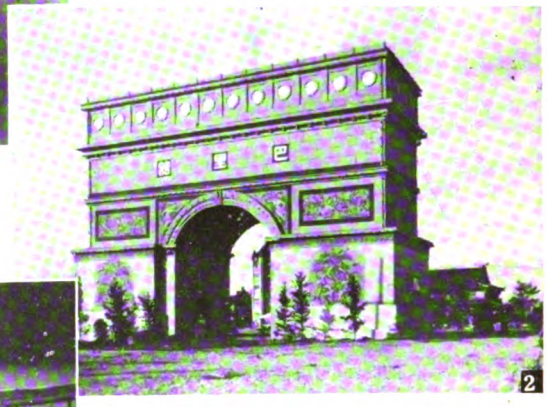
The Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Exposition held in honor of the Imperial Enthronement.



Formosa Hall



"Paris-Kwan"

Koyasan Monastery tableaux

Children's Hall

Fine Arts Hall

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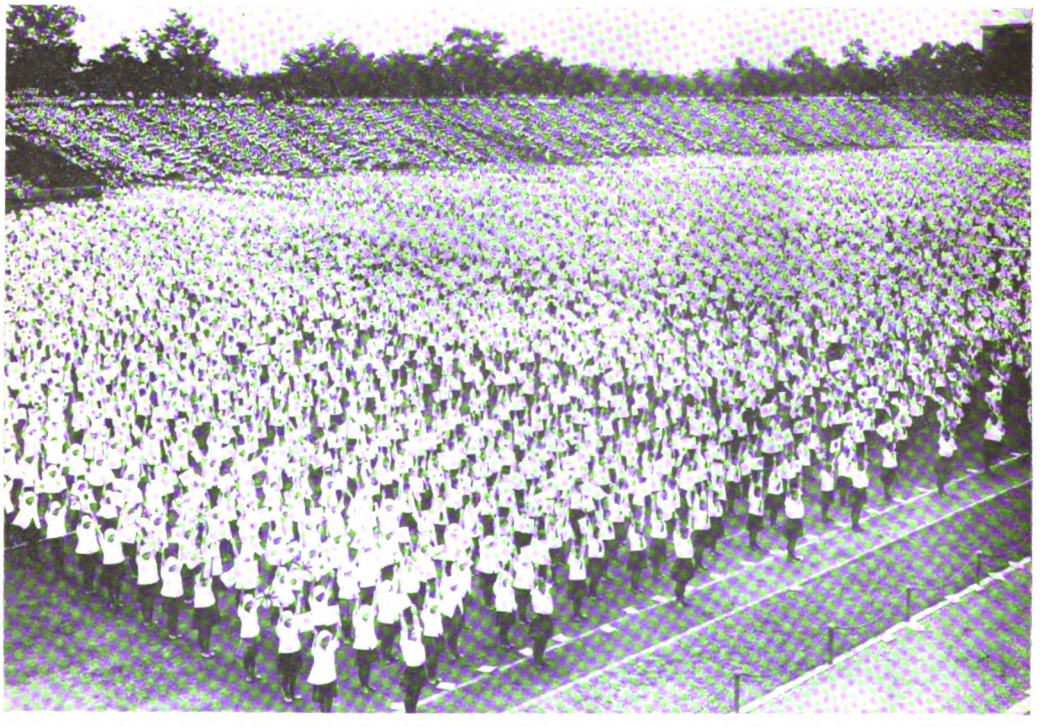
Scene at the Pan-Pacific Rotary Congress in Tokyo, this autumn. The meeting of Rotarians from all corners of the Pacific, as guests of Japan, was a huge success.



Girl students of Tokyo practicing flag exercises that they will perform in honor of the Imperial Enthronement. The drill was held in the Meiji Shrine Stadium.

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Schedule of the Imperial Enthronement

WITH reference to the schedule of the varied ceremonies in connection with the Coronation, the Ritual Department of the State Ceremony Commission (Taireishi) which has been making careful investigations into precedents has announced the dates as given below.

The time at which the Premier, on behalf of the whole Japanese nation, shouts "Banzai" in the presence of Their Majesties in the front court of the Shishinden Hall of the Palace, has been fixed at 3 p.m. on November 10.

A special number of the Japan Magazine, will be issued on December 1, this year, in commemoration of the Coronation, which will include many articles in detail regarding the grand function in Kyoto.

Nov. 6: Shinto rites at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo at 4 a.m.; Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress leave the Imperial Palace at 7 a.m.; Their Majesties start from Tokyo Station at 8 a m.; they arrive at Nagoya Station at 3 p.m.; arrival at the Nagoya Detached Villa at 4:30 p.m.

Nov. 7: Their Majesties leave the Nagoya Detached Palace at 10 a.m.; depart from Nagoya Station at 11 a.m.; arrive at Kyoto Station soon after 2 p.m.; they enter the Kyoto Palace about 3:30 p.m.; Shinto rites finish about 6 p.m.

Nov. 10: The Ceremony at the Kashikodokoro (Imperial Sanctuary) from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.; the Ceremony at the Shishinden Hall in the Palace from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.

Nov. 11—12: The Okagura Music and Dance begins at 2 p.m. on Nov. 11 and lasts until 1 a.m. on Nov. 12.

Nov. 14--15: The Ceremony of Daijosai, offering rice of the new crop to the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors for the first time by the reigning Emperor, from 5 p.m. on Nov. 14 to 4:30 a.m. on Nov. 15.

Nov. 16: Gala ceremonies at Court (first day) from 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Nov. 17: Gala ceremonies at Court (second day): banquets from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.; and from 8:30 to 11 p.m.

Nov. 20: Imperial worship at the Toyouké Shrine from 9 a.m. to noon.

Nov. 21: Imperial worship at the Grand Shrine of Ise from 9 a.m. to noon.

Nov. 23: Their Majesties worship at the Mausoleum of the first Emperor Jimmu. At 9 a.m. they leave the Kyoto Imperial Palace and return at 3:30 p.m.

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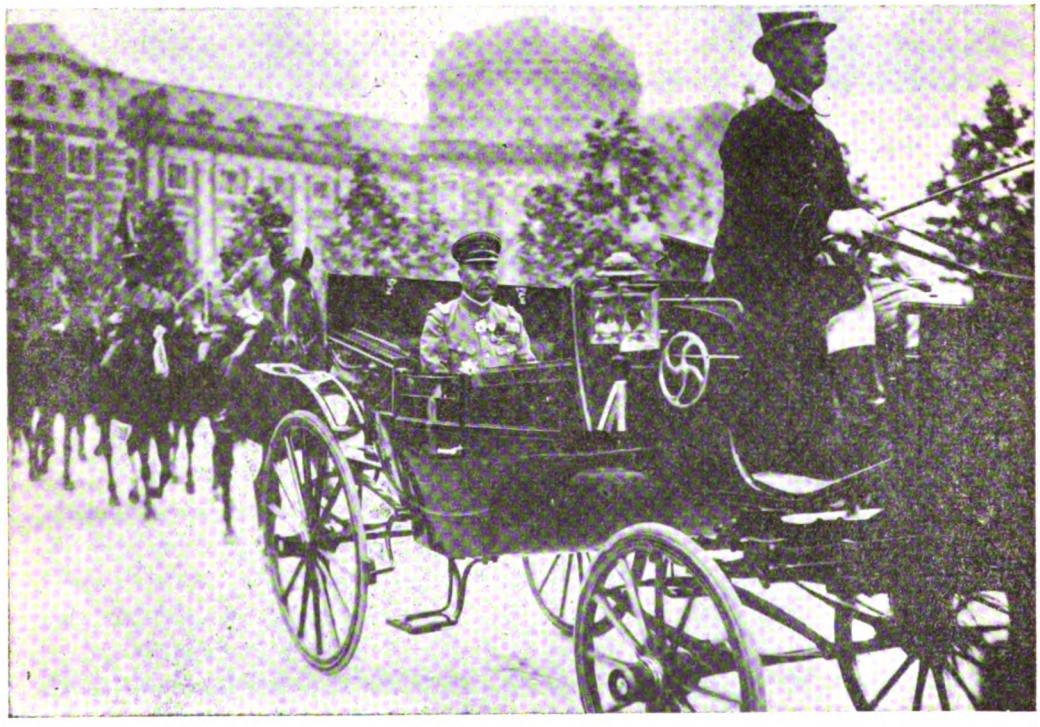
Nov. 24: Their Majesties worship at the Mausolea of their great-great grandfather, Emperor Ninko, and of their great grandfather, Emperor Komei. They depart from the Kyoto Palace at 9 a.m. and return at at 11 a.m.

Nov. 25: Their Majesties worship at the Momoyama Mausoleum of their grandfather, Emperor Meiji. They leave the Kyoto Imperial Palace at 9 a.m. and return to the Palace at noon.

Nov. 26: The Emperor and Empress perform the last rituals at the Kyoto Imperial Palace at 6:30 a.m.; they leave the Palace at 9:30 a.m.; they depart from Kyoto Station at 11 a.m.; arrive at Nagoya Station at 2 p.m; arrive at the Nagoya Detached Palace at 3 p.m.

Nov. 27: Their Majesties leave the Nagoya Palace at 7 a.m.; leave Nagoya Station at 8 a.m.; arrival at Tokyo Station at 3 p.m.; at 4 p.m. they enter the Imperial Palace; Shinto ceremonies end at 6 p.m.

Nov. 29: Their Majesties worship at the Tama Mausoleum of their father Emperor Taisho, leaving the Tokyo Palace at 9 a.m. and returning at 2:30 p.m.



Lieut.-General Fukuda, who commanded the Japanese expeditionary force sent to Shantung during the recent troubles there, returning to Tokyo. The photograph shows him leaving Tokyo Station, with Imperial bodyguard escort, for the Imperial Palace.

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Prince Chichibu's Marriage

SEPTEMBER 28, 1928, in the early autumn, bright and serene, on the day which all Japanese had been awaiting, H. I. H. Prince Chichibu, the hero of Young Japan, and Miss Setsu-ko Matsudaira were married before the Kashiko-dokoro sanctuary in the Imperial Palace. The prince is twenty-seven years old, and his bride just twenty. Early in the morning two routes led to the Imperial Palace: one from the Omote-machi Palace, the residence of the bridegroom, and the other from Dairokuten, Koishikawa, where the bride lived with her uncle, Viscount Matsudaira. All the people of Japan acclaimed with rejoicing the culmination of this romance, with shouts of Banzai or congratulatory messages from abroad.

At the Omote-machi Palace Prince Chichibu arose early in the morning, and after purifying himself worshipped from afar the Grand Shrine of Isé, and the Momoyama and Tama Mausolea. After breakfast the Prince was attired in a black court robe with white trousers, and the traditional headgear and baton. Then he proceeded to the Imperial Palace, in a coach of full state for a prince of the Blood. His gold-embroidered banner waved in the early morning breeze at the head of the procession. Led by out-riders in scarlet and black uniforms, each carrying a pennant-lance the cortege left the Omote-machi Palace at 8:30 a.m. The Prince was followed by Mr. Yamabé, his steward, and Captain Homma, Aide-de-Camp, both in full dress. Along the route lined by many thousands, the procession proceeded to the Imperial Palace, going to the hall of the Kashiko-dokoro from the Nijubashi main entrance.

As early as two o'clock in the morning the bride left her bed, and took her last breakfast as a subject. Then she finished her ceremonial toilet and hair-dressing in ancient fashion. A classical, beautiful five-fold robe was worn. After bidding farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Matsudaira, her parents, Viscount and Viscountess Matsudaira, her uncle and aunt, at 7:55 a.m. a messenger from her Imperial bridegroom arrived in full dress, by motor-car. Seen off by all the Matsudaira family, members of the Aizu Association, of her native province, and her intimate friends, she left in a ceremonial carriage, escorted by a squadron of the mounted Imperial bodyguards. Thus she proceeded to the Imperial Palace in a state cortège for a princess of the Blood, going to the Kashiko-dokoro.

Just at 9 a.m. all the ritual officials took their seats, the lofty doors of the Kashiko-dokoro, or Imperial Sanctuary, were opened wide and wreaths of white pa p e and sacred offerings to the Imperial Ancestral Gods were placed on the altar, amid the impressive traditional court music. While all stood in reverence, Prince Kujo, Grand Court Ritualist and uncle of Prince Chichibu, solemnly read a Shinto address to the Spirits of the Imperial Ancestors. Then bridegroom and bride were led by the Grand Court Ritualist before the Sanctuary. The Prince sat at the right, and the princess-

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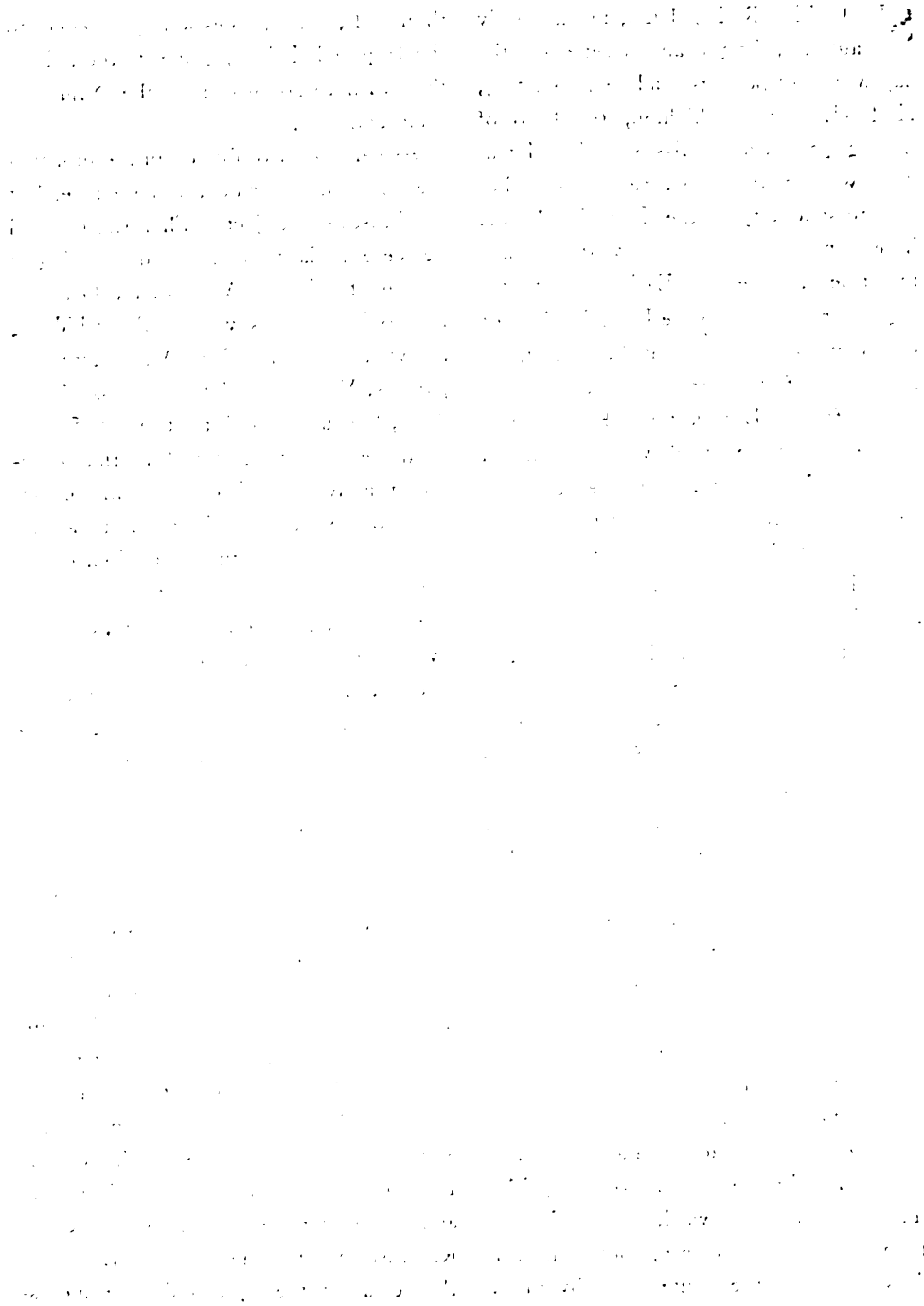

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elect to the left. Both made obeisance to the Sanctuary, and the former solemnly read a formal report to the Ancestral Spirits to the effect that his wedding took place. All those present bowed their heads, and in Ambassador and Mrs. Matsudaira's faces was an expression of profound emotion. After the bridegroom's formal report was over, Mr. Yatsuka, one of the Court Ritualists, took an earthen cup offered to the Gods and handed it to Prince Chichibu, who had it filled with sacred saké poured from an earthen jar by Prince Kujo. Another cup was given to the bride and filled with saké also by Prince Kujo. While they drank, the first shot of the Imperial salute, fired at the General Staff headquarters at Miyakezaka, boomed out. The solemn atmosphere gradually changed to one of joy. After worshipping the Ancestral Gods again, the newly united couple retired from the Kashiko-dokoro at 10 a.m. These rather simple rites completed the wedding of Miss Setsu-ko Matsudaira to the Heir Presumptive of the Throne of Japan.

Prince and Princess Chichibu left the Kashiko-dokoro at 10:20 a.m., and riding in a ceremonial carriage, escorted by a squadron of the mounted Imperial bodyguard, and followed by their suite in full dress, they proceeded in state cortège through the Nijubashi gate to the Omote-machi Palace, their future residencer Immediately on reaching the Palace, the Prince and Princess, in the inner garden, posed for a photograph to be taken.

Prince Chichibu then changed to his full dress uniform of a lieutenant of infantry and Princess Setsu-ko to a foreign style dress, after which they took luncheon. The princess then changed her clothes for the third time to a formal robe in foreign style. At 2:30 p.m. they went to make a formal call on Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, who received them in the Phoenix Hall in the Imperial Palace. The Emperor was dressed in his full dress uniform of generalissimo and the Empress in a white robe decolleté. The prince and princess were led by Marquis Ito, Grand Master of Ceremonies, into the presence of Their Majesties, who gave them an Imperial Rescript and an address respectively, and cups of saké in token of congratulation. In this manner the ceremony of the first audience at the Imperial Palace ended shortly after three in the afternoon. Next Prince and Princess Chichibu went to the Aoyama Eastern Palace where Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager received them in audience. This concluded the various ceremonies in connection with the imperial wedding. At the Omote-machi Palace, they were greeted by H. I. H. Prince Sumi, younger brother of Prince Chichibu. Then all the officials of the Chichibu household tendered congratulations.

Congratulatory telegrams from King George V of Great Britain, who was so kind to Prince Chichibu during his sojourn in England, General Drummond, who was his tutor there, and many others at home and abroad were received. At 7:20 p.m. dinner in Japanese style was taken in the grand dining hall. At nine in the evening the Three Nights' Festival, the last rite of the wedding ceremony, was held. The full moon of mid-autumn high in the clear sky graced the occasion.

During the whole day a happy at-

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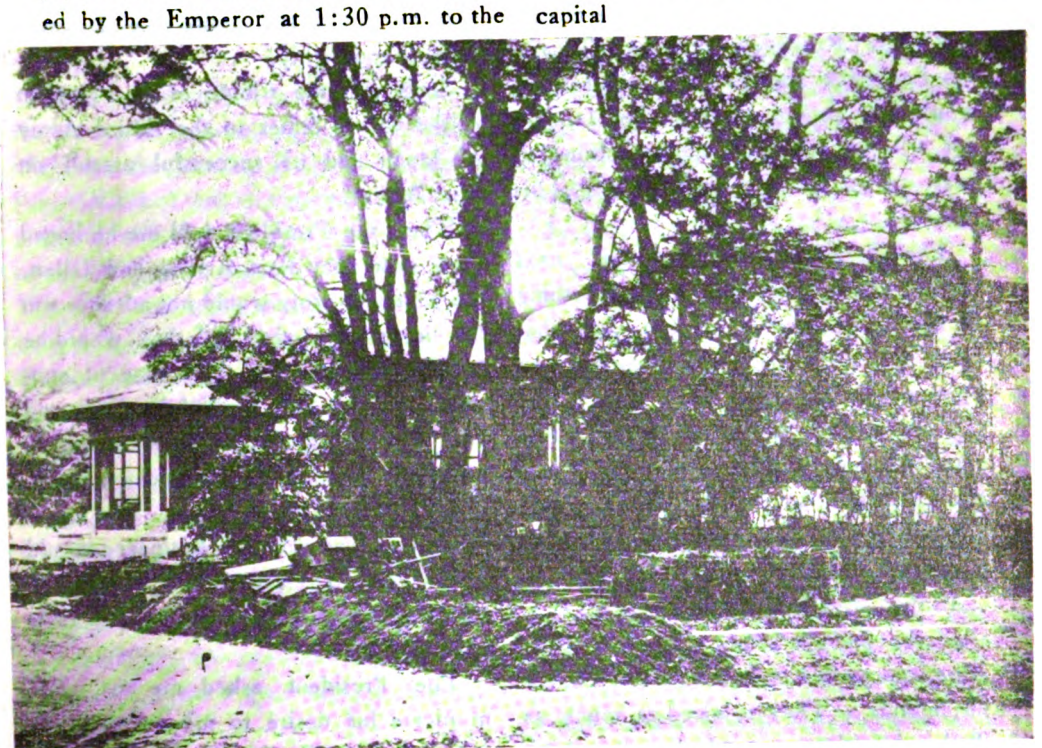
mosphere filled Tokyo, everywhere being seen the national flag. The streets along which the Imperial cortège passed were thoroughly cleaned, and were lined with dense lines of people.

At night a lantern parade in which over ten thousand youths participated, started from the Meiji Shrine and at the Omote-machi Palace, shouted Banzai, to which Their Imperial Highnesses, who appeared on the balcony, responded. The parade then marched to the Imperial Palace, and in front of the Nijubashi Bridge again cheered. The residences of the parents of the Princess, Mr. and Mrs. T. Matsudaira, and of Viscount and Viscountess Matsudaira also were visited by lantern processions. Viscount Tsuchiya, court chamberlain, had been despatched by the Emperor at 1:30 p.m. to the Omotemachi Palace with His Majesty's gifts, comprising fresh sea-bream, a fine sword and a watch. Her Majesty the Empress presented to Princess Chichibu various gifts, including clothes. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager sent presents of fresh sea-bream, a robe decolleté, and other goods. This robe was the one worn by the princess on the occasion of her formal audience with the Emperor and Empress. These presents were followed by those from the princes of the Blood.

High dignitaries, civil and military, proceeding to the Omote-machi Palace to offer congratulations made a constant stream of motor cars. Until late at night the Chichibu palace was dazzlingly bright and animated, the focus of interest of the capital



His Majesty the Emperor's private biological laboratory, which was erected for his use at the Akasaka Palace, and now has been removed to the main Imperial Palace.

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Viscount Kaneko's Memories of President Roosevelt

II

IN November, 1904, the presidential election took place, and Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate to succeed himself. This compelled him to keep silence regarding the Russo-Japanese war. If he had given expression to his sympathy with Japan, in spite of his proclamation of neutrality, his opponents would have made use of it to his disadvantage. He was wise enough to say nothing.

He invited me to dinner on December 19. At that moment the stubborn attack of General Nogi's Third Army on Port Arthur was at its height. At the table I told Mr. Roosevelt that as General Nogi's attack was so fierce, the fortress would fall sooner or later, but I could not tell whether it would be within that year, or in the next year. I asked his opinion.

The President answered that [illegible] spring he might be able to do something in favor of my country, but until that time he was unable to express any opinion.

I interpreted his words to mean that after the fall of Port Arthur he would [illegible] activities for the sake of Japan, and I [illegible] to telegraph this conversation to the government in Tokyo.

In fact, Port Arthur did fall very soon —at the end of 1904. The joy of the American people at Japan's victory knew no bounds. They rejoiced as much as if the American army had captured the fortress themselves. Their praise of the Japanese soldiers' gallantry was extreme.

Soon after, I saw the President. At once he declared that the intrepidity of the Japanese soldiers at the siege of Port Arthur had amazed the world, and that it was recognized the soldiers of no other country could match them. It was only through their dauntlessness that the impregnable fortress fell, he said, and European or American troops would not even have tried to carry such a stronghold: Japan's army alone could have been successful in such an attempt. He added that he could n t praise the Japanese soldiers too highly.

Such was the tribute of the President of the United States to the Third Army of Japan and its successful assault on Port Arthur.

Then the President told me he hoped that, now th t Port Arthur had fallen, the Japanese army would not advance too far north, as if they did they would be hard pressed to keep their line of supplies in touch with the fighting line; and that they would be prudent enough to remain in the south, instead of trying to reach Harbin.

He said that proposals for peace would surely come from Russia, and that the hard-fighting soldiers should not risk their lives further.

The President asked me to communicate his desire to my government, which I immediately did, by code telegram.

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In those days, Mr. Roosevelt confessed that he would like to have two questions answered. One was that, though he had anticipated that the Japanese would capture Port Arthur, it took them nearly half a year to do it, and he wondered how the Russians had defended the place. The other question was that while the Siberian railroad was single-tracked and it had been doubted that Russia would be able to send large forces over it so many thousand miles, to say nothing of munitions, remounts, and supplies of all kinds, yet she had succeeded in doing so, and how had that been possible?

I no more knew the answers that the President, and when I returned to Japan I asked General Kodama about them, but in vain as far as the first question was concerned.

As to the second, I received an answer from a friend in America. It was to the effect that the Russian Railway minister, Prince Khilkoff was a veteran in railroad matters, and had at one time been a common railroad laborer in Ameriea. When the war broke out, he immediately bought rolling-stock and supplies in the United States and employed hundreds of American railroad engineers and workmen. Thus he made the Siberian railroad so efficient that it was able to carry troops and munitions every hour from Moscow to Harbin. On arrival at the latter place, they were transformed into military barracks and warehouses. In this manner, the railway minister was enabled to send a great army to the Far East.

In rejoicing over the Japanese victory at Port Arthur, the American press severely criticized General Stoessel, the commandant of the fortress. The papers said he had rejected General Nogi's summons to surrender, and telegraphed the Czar that he would never yield and would die in defending Port Arthur, yet he had capitulated while the words had hardly been spoken. Moreover, that as soon as the fortress fell, he prepared to escape on a destroyer to Cheefoo with gold, silver, and other treasure, after destroying warehouses and vessels. On the other hand, said the American press, his soldiers, when they surrendered to the Japanese were in a most miserable condition, while Stossel and his officers had lived in luxury, and when he landed in Nagasaki he spent $5,000 in extravagant purchases. The papers could not understand why the commander had not listened to the demand to surrender, as if he had, he and his troops would have been able to retire honorably to the north and fight the Japanese again, and that despite his oath to the Czar, he behaved scandalously as a war prisoner.

This attitude on the part of the American newspapers reacted very favourably to Japan.

That Mr. Roosevelt did his best for Japan, acting from the bottom of his heart, was proved by the following facts.

Though Great Britain was the ally of Japan, the President learned that English coal merchants sold a large quantity of coal intended for the British navy, to the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky. The President made a vigorous protest to the British foreign minister, with the result that the British government put a stop to the selling of coal to

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the Russians, by British merchants.

On another occasion the President discovered that when Rojestvensky's fleet anchored in a French colony in Africa, on its way to the Far East, the French governor enthusiastically welcomed it, allowing the officers to disembark and inviting them to a banquet, and even supplied the fleet with supplies and munitions. Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of the French government to this violation of its own declaration of neutrality, contravening international law.

These two episodes speak eloquently of Mr. Roosevelt's good will towards Japan, and his kindly efforts in her behalf.

When, after the fall of Port Arthur, President Roosevelt was expected to take some action towards intervention in the war, I went to Washington in response to a letter from Baron Takahira.

The Japanese minister told me that he was on to believe that the President had received a personal letter from the German Kaiser, and that he would like me to see the President about it.

Accordingly, I went to call on Mr. Roosevelt, and questioned him about the letter. At first he admitted that he had received a letter from the Kaiser, but would not speak about the contents. After repeated requests and refusals to show me the letter, at last he consented to give me his English translation of it, on condition that I should keep it strictly confidential.

The purport of the Kaiser's letter was that he had no ambition to obtain any territory in China, and he swore that Germany would not occupy Shantung.

This had much to do with the coming peace negotiations, so after obtaining the President's permission, I telegraphed it to Baron Komura.

In January and February I frequently called on the President. As Port Arthur had capitulated, he endeavored, through the French foreign minister, to have France persuade Russia to agree to the opening of peace negotiations.

Russia, however, refused to agree on any account, on the ground that as the result of the victory at Shaka the morale of the Russian troops was high, that General Kuropatkin was concentrating 400,000 picked troops on Mukden, and that the Baltic fleet was approaching Far Eastern waters.

Russia was determined to continue the war at all costs, assured that in the near future Kuropatkin's army would overwhelm the Japanese on the one hand while on the other Rojestvensky's fleet would annihilate the Japanese naval forces, and that the Japanese troops would be stamped out to the last man in the fields of Manchuria.

Therefore she let President Roosevelt know that she entertained no ideas of peace. So he was obliged to abandon his disinterested plan, and he told me that until the encounter at Mukden and the struggle between the Russian and Japanese fleets were over Russia would have nothing to do with his proposals for peace negotiations, however much he might try.

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the Russians, by British merchants.

On another occasion the President discovered that when Rojestvensky's fleet anchored in a French colony in Africa, on its way to the Far East, the French governor enthusiastically welcomed it, allowing the officers to disembark and inviting them to a banquet, and even supplied the fleet with supplies and munitions. Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of the French government to this violation of its own declaration of neutrality, contravening international law.

These two episodes speak eloquently of Mr. Rooseveslt's good will towards Japan, and his kindly efforts in her behalf.

When, after the fall of Port Arthur, President Roosevelt was expected to take some action towards intervention in the war, I went to Washington in response to a letter from Baron Takahira.

The Japanese minister told me that he reason to believe that the President had received a personal letter from the German Kaiser, and that he would like me to see the President about it.

Accordingly, I went to call on Mr. Roosevelt, and questioned him about the letter. At first he admitted that he had received a letter from the Kaiser, but would not speak about the contents. After repeated requests and refusals to show me the letter, at last he consented to give me his English translation of it, on condition that I should keep it strictly confidential.

The purport of the Kaiser's letter was that he had no ambition to obtain any territory in China, and he swore that Germany would not occupy Shantung.

This had much to do with the coming peace negotiations, so after obtaining the Ptesident's permission, I telegraphed it to Baron Komura.

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victory.

Then he told me he was going on a vacation to Colorado, to hunt bears, and that if I had any business, to confer with the Secretary for War, Mr. Taft.

I suggested to Mr. Roosevelt that the bear was the symbol of Russia, and that it might not be proper for him to go shooting bears while Japan was at war with Russia. He replied that his object was to kill bears, which were emblematic of our foe, Russia. So then I said I must with him the greatest success, and that if he killed many bears in the forests of Colorado it would be an omen that Russia's fleet would be crushed by Admiral Togo's ships. To this he laughingly answered that he would be sure to bring back a good number.

In fact, he returned to Washington with many trophies of his gun. The incident was prophetic: it was not long before the Japanese fleet annihilated that of Russia.

In commemoration of Japan's brilliant victory, President Roosevelt made a present to His Majesty the Emperor Meiji of the skin of the largest bear that he had captured. I brought it with me, when I returned to Japan. This splendid rug lay on the floor of His Majesty's study until his demise, seventeen years ago.

Japan's successive victories caused American army and navy men to inquire into the education and training of the Japanese soldiers and sailors. Scholars and statesmen wanted to know about the character, idea, and educational methods of the Japanese people. But they all had difficulty in studying these matters.

So one day I was called upon to lecture on these subjects at a certain club. It seemed that my explanations were just what the Americans wanted to hear. In consequence I was next asked to deliver a lecture in the Carnegie Hall in New York, so that the American people might be well informed about Japanese characteristics.

In this speech, I laid special stress on the discipline of our soldiers, going into detail. I read an English translation of the Imperial Rescript on education issued by the Emperor Meiji in 1890, also the seven Imperial commands to the army and navy, issued in 1872 and revised fifteen years later. My lecture was received with much applause.

I was asked for a translation of the Imperial commands by the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Military Academy at West Point, and by General Frederick Grant, commander of the army in the East. I consented with pleasure.

General Grant interrogated me on how the Japanese soldiers were trained. As I had not infrequently visited our military barracks, I told him what I had seen. I added that a copy of the seven Imperial commands was given to each soldier, to be placed on the wall just above his bed: thus it was the first thing he saw in the morning, and the last before going to sleep. Moreover, I said, the officers read them out to the troops before manoeuvers, and that was why the Japanese army was so powerful.

It was while I was taking a rest at Atlantic City, near New York, on the night of May 27, that I received a telegram from my secretary in the city, telling me that Admiral Togo's fleet had crushed the Russian fleet in the Straits of Tsushima, sinking six ships and capturing

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nine, the Japanese fleet itself sustaining no damage.

The news was almost too good to be true. I rejoiced, but felt a shadow of doubt. Soon the hotel guests, men and women, acquaintances and those whom I did not know, rushed to my side in great excitement, shouting "Banzai! Banzai!" They took me to the dining-room and drank champagne to continued cries of "Banzai!" I was in such a turmoil of excitement that I could not sleep at all that night.

The following morning, when I went to the station to take the first train for New York, I received another telegram confirming the news of Admiral Togo's victory. My delight knew no bounds, finding the report to be true.

In the train, passengers crowded around me, cheering and shaking my hand. When I reached New York, there was another tumultuous scene. A great crowd surrounded me, pressing to shake my hand. I had often been abroad, but never had experienced such pleasure as at that moment. Throughout the city of New York, Rising Sun flags were hoisted. The scene is still vivid in my mind's eye.

Mr. Roosevelt wrote me that he knew I must be delighted at the recent victory of my nation, and that neither the great victory of Trafalgar nor the defeat of the Spanish Armada could match this splendid success of Japanese navy. He said that when I came to Washington he wished to see me.

The President added that that morning he had received a visit from Commander Takeshita, and then from the Secretary for the War. The Secretary had remarked, looking at the retiring officer, that there was a man whose heart must be filled with joy, and that the officers and men of the Japanese navy must be beside themselves.

The President's letter, which was dated at the White House, May 30, concluded with the word "Banzai!" underlined three times.

Thus did President Roosevelt congratulate me on the victory of the Sea of Japan.

A fortnight later I called on the President to consult him on his proposal simultaneouly to Japan and Russia for restoring peace, the place where the negotiations should be held and the terms of peace. This resulted in the conference at Portsmouth.

Thus the great Japan-Russian War came to an end, with the Russian army, her pride as the most powerful in the world, defeated, and her fleet annihilated, thanks to the glory of the Imperial Throne no less than to the splendid deeds of the loyal men of the army and navy. Both on sea and land Japan was complete ly victorious, with her honor shining throughout the world.

And I had been able, in some small degree, to repay His Majesty the Emperor's benevolence and to be of service to the state.

(*The end*)

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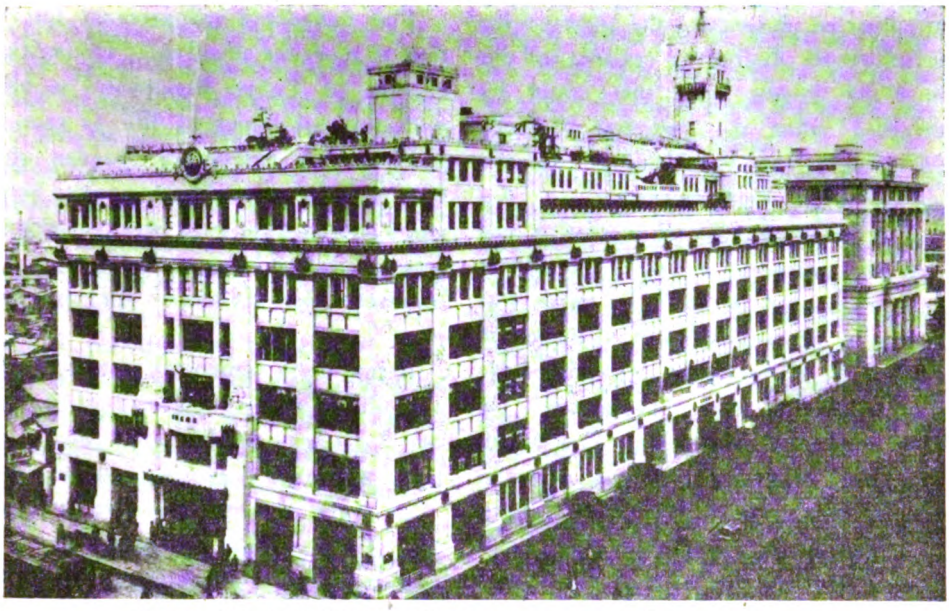

The world-famous Mitsukoshi Department Store, Tokyo, as rebuilt after the great earthquake of 1923.

Japan's Pioneer Department Store

MITSUKOSHI is the pioneer modern department store in Japan, though as such it is but a quarter of a century old. The store has behind it 255 years of business history, having developed from the original Echigoya.

The Echigoya was founded in the first years of Empo, (1673) by Takatoshi Mitsui, the far-sighted founder of the colossal fortune of the present Mitsui Family. He hailed from the town of Matsuzaka in the province of Isé. He came to Yedo, the metropolis of Japan in the Tokugawa period. The name of the city was changed to Tokyo in 1868 when the Tokugawa Shogunate was overthrown and the Emperor Meiji made it the capital instead of Kyoto.

The Echigoya was first located in Honcho Street and no doubt it was just a modest store. But it proved a success from the beginning and ten years later moved to Suruga-cho Street, where the Mitsukoshi now stands. It is remarkable to find a store on the same spot after 255 years of vicissitudes.

Simultaneously with the removal, the Echigoya inaugurated the remarkable feature of marking the price in plain figures on every article, and sold it for cash. This one-price system was a great innovation in Japan in those days, and no doubt it helped the store to grow. John Wanamaker and Marshall Field adopted the one-price policy in their respective stores, but it was after the middle of the nineteenth century. A merchant in a southern city in America says that even as late as 1890, dry goods stores in his town used to mark three prices on the tags, the

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first the cost, the second the highest price that the store desired to realize, and the third the lowest price that could be accepted when the customer haggled. So it seems that the Echigoya was the pioneer in the one-price system.

The Echigoya enjoyed increasing and unbroken prosperity as part of the Mitsui enterprises, and in 1893 its name was altered to Mitsui Gofukuten. For certain reasons the Mitsui family relinquished the management of this "Gofukuten" in 1904 and the Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, Ltd., was organized and took over this historic store. With Mr. Osuké Hibi as its managing director, the Mitsukoshi started the present form of department store, although on a small scale at the start. Until that time a department store was unknown in Japan, as under the Echigoya and Mitsui Gofukuten régimes the store dealt only in piece goods, and not readymade clothes, though it did accept orders for them.

The original capital of the Mitsukoshi was only Yen 500,000. In 1908 it was increased to Yen 1,000,000 and branch stores were opened in Osaka and Keijo (Seoul) in Korea. The Dairen branch was inaugurated in 1909. In the following year the capital was again augmented to Yen 4,000,000 and in 1917 it was made Yen 6,000,000. The year 1919 saw the capital increased to Yen 12,000,000.

The Mitsukoshi sustained a severe blow from the great earthquake-fire of 1923. The damage from the earthquake itself was not so serious as from the subsequent fire. The fact that even the framework alone was saved was lucky for the Mitsukoshi, because it facilitated reconstruction work.

The undaunted management lost no time to meet the situation. The stricken citizens of Tokyo had to be supplied with the necessities of life as soon as possible. A temporary wooden shed was hurriedly erected in the gutted building. Merchandise was stocked with the utmost speed and the store was opened to business within six weeks after the holocaust.

Before long temporary repairs to the old building enabled one-half of the first two floors to be used as sales rooms, and little by little the sales space was extended.

In order to serve more satisfactorily the Tokyo residents who were in desperate need of goods, eight Mitsukoshi branches were opened in important districts of the city and thus the store's patronage was retained. These stores, however, were abandoned one after another, as the repair work on the old building progressed and its sales rooms were enlarged. But the Shinjuku Branch was retained and moved to a better quarter in the neighbourhood, as it was originally intended as a permanent feature in that fast growing uptown district.

In the meantime, the thorough repair of the old building was pushed on rapidly and systematically at a great cost, much higher than the whole cost of the original building. Work on the permanent repair was started on October 1, 1924, at one side at a time, so as to cause to business as little dislocation as possible, and by September 1925 the western section was completed. By June 1926 the central section was finished. In March 31, 1927 the remaining section was completed and the entire building was formally reopened to the public on April 7 the same year.

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The following data in connection with the great repair work is of interest:

911 days were required, the equivalent labour of 23,000 workmen, and using 770 tons of steel frames, 1,400 tons of reinforcing steel bars, 34,000 kegs of cement, 14,800 cubic yards of concrete, 12,000 cubic feet of granite, 107,000 square feet of marble, 990,000 facing bricks, etc.

Thus the present Mitsukoshi main store is constructed of steel reinforced with concrete, the brick walls of the old building having been entirely removed, and it is today thoroughly earthquake-proof.

When the old building was denuded by fire, things looked very gloomy. And the management of Mitsukoshi must have expected a certain period of no dividends. The capital was reduced almost by one-half, but soon it was augmented to Yen 15,000,000.

Fortunately the rehabilitation of Tokyo after the catastrophe was so quick and effective that it did not take very long for the organization to declare the pre-earthquake rate of dividend, *i.e.* 15 per cent. per annum. Despite the general depression, the Mitsukoshi is now enjoying prosperity almost unparalleled with an ever increasing volume of business which probably ranks high among the department stores of the world.

The pay-roll of the Mitsukoshi comprises about 7,000 persons of whom over 4,000 are employed by the Tokyo main store. Visitors to the store average about 60,000 daily and on Sundaysand national holidays they reach over 200,000.

Besides the Shinjuku Branch in Tokyo, the Mitsukoshi now maintains branch stores in Osaka, Kobe, Seoul and Dairen. Branch offices are in Kyoto and Kiryu, but these are confined to purchasing materials in those great weaving centres for sale in the other stores.

The present main building of the Mitsukoshi in Tokyo has a tower rising 200 feet from the ground and the building of seven stories rises 100 feet. The total floor space of this building covers 360,000 square feet, and when the present plan of extension is completed the total floor space will increase to something like 640,000 square feet.

The Board of the Mitsukoshi Corporation is composed of the following officers:

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
Mr. Masao Kurachi.
Senior Managing Director:
Mr. Kyutaro Oda.
Junior Managing Director:
Mr. Seishi Aso.
Junior Managing Director:
Mr. Kuraji Kitada.
Junior Managing Director:
Mr. Hisashi Kido.
Director: Mr. Rikitaro Nakamura.
,, Mr. Tsunekichi Asabuki.
,, Mr. Shiro Hamada
Auditor: Mr. Umeshiro Suzuki.
,, Mr. Sotaro Yanagi.
,, Mr. Ichizo Hayashi.

Mr. Masao Kurachi

Until quite recently he took active part as managing director, but promoted to the chairmanship of the board of directors, now Mr. Kurachi has more leisure. He is from Ishikawa Prefecture and was born in 1867. Graduating from Keio University in 1890, he immediately went to the United States, where he was engaged in business for four years. Upon

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returning to Japan in 1894, he entered the service of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company, in which subsequently he became manager of the Kyoto Branch Office. When the Anglo-Japanese Tobacco Company entrusted him with the sole agency in Korea, he established a firm named Kurachi Shokai and displayed the business ability which he had formed in America. In 1910 he made a trip in Europe and America for the second time, and in 1917 he made a third visit to the United States. During this interval for several years he filled the post of the managing director of the Kyodo Fire Insurance Company. Later he entered Mitsukoshi in the capacity of managing director. He must be credited with having expanded the volume of business of the famous department store. Despite the Mitsukoshi having been nearly wiped out by the fire following the quake on September 1, 1923, it was able to recover so speedily due to his timely measures. Incessant exertion as well as sorrow resulting from the loss of his wife in the calamity caused Mr. Kurachi to suffer from broken health, and in March last he was compelled to retire from the arduous work of managing director. He is noted for his kind heart and is highly respected as the Elder of the Mitsukoshi House.

Mr. Kyutaro Oda

Mr. Oda in now senior managing director of the Mitsukoshi. He was born in Tsushima in 1866. Immediately on grauation from Keio University in 1896, he made himself a journalist, but later entered business circles. After serving the Mitsui Spinning Mill in Shinmachi and the Nippon Silk Filature he joined the board of the Mitsukoshi in 1908. For a little time, however, he severed his connection with this firm and kept a provision store on his own account in Kobe, but closed the store and reentered the Mitsukoshi in 1912. After serving as manager of the Osaka Branch, he was transferred to the main store in which he became one of the managing directors. Under the direction of Mr. Kurachi he showed his real worth and this spring relieved Mr. Kurachi of the office of Senior Managing Director. Thus he has become the central figure of this great house. He is steadiness itself with a brain for detail and is noted for his warm-heartedness to his subordinates.

Mr. Kuraji Kitada

He ranks first in the list of junior managing directors. He is still young, being forty-six years of age and this fact proves his ability. Mr. Kitada is a graduate of Keio Univesity. He was employed by the Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank where he remained for a year, when his ability was recognized by the late Mr. Asabuki, father of one of the present directors of Mitsukoshi, and entered the Chiyoda-gumi with which Mr. Asabuki was then connected. As manager of the Osaka branch of that firm he laid for it a solid foundation. When Mr. Asabuki was nominated senior managing director of Mitsukoshi he followed him to that firm as private secretary. Soon he was promoted to be director of the foreign clothes department, and has lately been nominated a junior managing director. He made several visits to Europe and America.

Mr. Hisashi Kido

One of the junior managing directors of Mitsukoshi, Mr. Kido is from the same province as Mr. Oda, the Senior

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Managing Director. Since he served the Mitsui Spinning Mill of Shinmachi he has been a lieutenant of Mr. Oda. He is assiduous and conscientious. As he was so useful to Mr. Oda as his right-hand man, simultaneously with the entry of the latter into the Mitsukoshi he followed his example and was soon promoted to be sub-director of the business affairs department, then transferred as chief to the investigation section. His early advancement is considered a matter of course.

Mr. Kohei Hayashi

Ever since the age of being a petty apprentice Mr. Hayashi has faithfully served Mitsukoshi, and it is generally believed that nobody can surpass him in practical business ability. He has been employed by the firm for thirty-eight years. In recognition of his merit, he has now been promoted to be director of the business affairs department. He is a self-educated and self-made man. He has often been abroad and possesses the latest information about the West. Kind and industrious, just and disinterested, his personality makes him adored by his subordinates.

Mr. Shiro Hamada

Mr. Hamada has done much for the enhancement of the prosperity of Mitsukoshi through his knowledge of advertising methods, in making effective window dressing, and interior and exterior decorations, which has been a great impetus to Japanese store-keepers, particularly retail dealers. "Kyo wa Teigeki, ashita wa Mitsukoshi." (Imperial Theatre today, Mitsukoshi tomorrow) the popular slogan in Mitsukoshi advartisements in theater programs, was originated by him. Mr. Hamada is from Fukushima Province, and was born in 1873. In 1901 he was graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. He started as a magazine writer and subsequently taught at his alma mater for some years. Then he entered the Mitsukoshi store.

Mr. Seishi Aso

Mr. Aso is an outsider and became one of the junior managing directors of the Department Store in September last year. He is a graduate of Keio University. Early he was considered by Mr. Umeshiro Suzuki, a veteran business man and one of the directors of Mitsukoshi, to have unusual talent, and while the latter was in the Mitsui Bank he was engaged by it as a clerk. Later he was transferred to the Oji Paper Mill Company, and when Mr. Suzuki established the Tainan Sugar Manufacturing Company in Formosa he assisted him as managing director. His ability is widely recognized in Japan's business fields.

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The Japanese and the Outer World

By Shujiro Watanabe

CHAPTER XVI

COMMUNICATIONS WITH GOA AND MACAO

The Portuguese took possession of Goa south-ward from Bombay in the 7th. y. of Eisho (1510), and in the following year of Malacca, where they built a fortress. Goa became a most flourishing seaport and the centre of Portuguese commerce and missionary work in the East, as the Philippines were that of Spanish. In those days it bore the name of the "Rome of India," though now it has sunk into obscurity. When the envoys of Otomo and other feudal lords arrived in Goa in the 15th. y. of Tensho (1587) on their homeward journey, the Viceroy of Goa entrusted the priest Alexander Valignani, who was in their company, with a letter, dated April 1588,[1] and gifts (which included two sabres, two muskets, a pistol, a gold brocade curtain, an Indian tent and two Arab horses with saddles), for Toyotomi Hideyosi (Taiko or premier). In his letter he expressed his wish to open up communications with Japan, which Hideyosi then ruled, and his thanks for the favour and protection which Christian priests had received at the latter's hands.

Valignani heard of the prohibition of Chtistianity in Japan, but he determined to fulfill his mission and, on arriving at Nagasaki in the 18th. y. of Tensho (1590), asked the governor to inform Hideyosi of his proposed visit. Hideyosi permitted him to come to Kyoto whither with Ito and Chiziwa, who had just returned from Europe, he accordingly went and had an audience of the Taiko, before whom he laid the Viceroy's letter and gifts. In the course of the interview he drew near to Hideyosi, knelt down and kissed his hand. Hideyosi gave a banquet in his honour, court nobles, feudal lords and others being present to the number of about three hundred. After a stay of more than a month, during which they visited various places, Valignani and other Portuguese started in the 6th. m. of the 1st. y. of Bunroku (July, 1592) for Goa, to take back Hideyosi's reply to the viceroy, together with various presents in return, which included two suits of Japanese armour[2] of the finest make, a halberd with a gold sheath, a handsome long sword and steel

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1. The original letter was of late discovered in the Myohoin, Buddhist temple at Kyoto. In a Japanese translation from the Portuguese this is stated as the 25th. y. of the reigning Emperor or the 11th. y. of Tensho (1583), which is an obvious error and is liable to induce erroneous conclusions. An ancient copy of this letter is preserved at Lisbon.
2. In those days Japanese suits of armour were given to the Portuguese viceroy of Goa by Hideyosi and to the Spanish governor of the Philippines and to Nuevo Espana by Ieyasu. Four suits of ancient Japanese armour, which were recently damaged by fire, are preserved in the Armoury at Lisbon. Two of them are presumably those sent by Hideyosi, for they are figured with leaves of kiri (Paulownia imperialis) which were his crest.

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dagger. The ambitious Hideyosi's letter, dated the 14th. of the 6th. m. of the 35th. y. of the reigning Emperor (July, 1592), is in substance as follows:

"I have pacified the whole of Japan, which was in a very turbulent state, by my own ability. Everyone now submits to my great and strenuous virtue. No hostile country can make any attempt on this country. I have the intention of attacking and seizing China, and have no doubt of my success. When that has been carried out, I and you the viceroy will have no difficulty in communicating with each other, for my frontiers will approach Goa.

"As respects religion, Japan has its own, which indeed is essential to the preservation of social order and morality. So Christianity is not only of no use to my country but positively detrimental to it. This is the reason why I prohibited it by the Emperor's command and expelled the priests.

"On the other hand it is desirable that commerce should be carried on between my country and yours as formerly, so I shall endeavour to do away with all obstacles to it and let the Portuguese carry on their business as easily as my own subjects."

A great man is moulded by the age in which he lives; it is his duty to mould the age in return. Hideyosi who had raised himself from the position of a servant to that of the actual ruler of Japan was at the height of his power, having brought all the warriors throughout the country into subjection, and was strongly tinged with what we should now call "jingoism." Unsatisfied with what he had already achieved, he was scheming to bring Korea and China under his away. Just at this juncture he received the letter from Viceroy of Goa and was willing to open commercial intercourse with that country, so he gave the messenger warm welcome. At this time Portuguese vessels frequently came to Japan from Goa and Macao.

Many Japanese visited Macao[1] on their frequent voyages to the countries of the south-west at the end of the 16th. and beginning of the 17th. century. The Portuguese first settled in Macao and built their warehouses there in the 5th. y. of Daiei (1525),[2] or the 4th. y. of Kiatsin in the era of the Ming dynasty of China. This marked the commencement of direct intercourse between Europeans and Chinese. Later the land was annexed by the Portuguese. One writer states that the Portuguese seized Macao that they might open up trade with China and also with Japan. Be that as it may, it was a few years later that the Portuguese came to Japan for the first time. Once communication between Macao and Hirado in Hizen was opened, the number of Japanese who travelled to and resided at the former place was

1. Called by the Japanese Ama-kawa or Ama-gawa. Ama is an idol which originally stood on the site of the town. The name was written in Portuguese Amacao, which was afterwards shortened to Macao. In the time of the Ming dynasty and beginning of the Tsing dynasty of China it was known as Hyanshan-o or Ue and sometimes Omen. It is a peninsula situated south-east of the island of Hyanshan, on the coast of the province of Canton and west of Hongkong. It is two miles long and less than a mile wide at its broadest point.
2. Some authorities state 1557.

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great, so the name of Amagawa (Macao) became well-known, and certain merchants with trade interest there called themselves Amagawa-ya.[1] A European writer speaks of Macao as "a once great and wealthy port, built chiefly with the gold and spoils of Japan."

In the 13th. y. of Keicho (1608) the Japanese residents at Macao quarrelled with the people there, and on both sides a number was killed and wounded. In the following year the Seniors[2] of Macao sent a letter to Ieyasu to ask that the Japanese should be forbidden to resort to Macao. Ieyasu granted their request and gave them the following certificate:

> The Japanese are strictly prohibited from visiting Macao; anyone violating this regulation should be punished according to the local law.
>
> 25th. d. of the 7th. m. of the 14th. y. of Keicho.
>
> Ieyasu [Red Seal]
>
> To the Seniors of Macao.

In the same year a Portuguese ship was attacked and burnt at Nagasaki by the Japanese out of revenge. Thereupon trade between Japan and Macao entirely ceased. In the 16th. y. of Keicho (1611) the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa and the Seniors of Macao sent Dom Noronha as an envoy bearing their letter, in order on the one hand to complain of the destruction of the Portuguese ship and on the other to revive commerce between the two countries. The Bakufu gave replies (dated the 15th. of the 7th. m. of the 16th. y. of Keicho) in which it justified itself against the complaints, and agreed to reopen commercial communication and give a passport to the Portuguese ships. The Bakufu then ordered the feudal lords of the maritime districts to give due protection when any "black ship" (Portuguese ship) arrived on any coast of Japan. In the 6th. of the following year a Portuguese ship from Goa came to Nagasaki. bringing the Viceroy's letter asking for passport for the voyage to Japan and requesting that Japanese ships should be prohibited from sailing to Goa. The Bakufu granted passports, dated the 9th. m. of the 17th. y. of Keicho, to the Portuguese as desired.

Nine years later, or in the 7th. y. of Genwa (1620), the three Seniors of Macao sent a message to the Bakufu, asking that the Dutch should be restricted from going about at the port of Hirado and forcing the sale of silk. To this the Bakufu replied that what was asked had already been forbidden.

After restrictions were put on foreign trade the Portuguese of Macao, like foreigners of other nations, often came to Nagasaki, seeking permission to do

1. *Ya*=house or shop.
2. Public magistrates elected by the Portuguese citizens of Macao.

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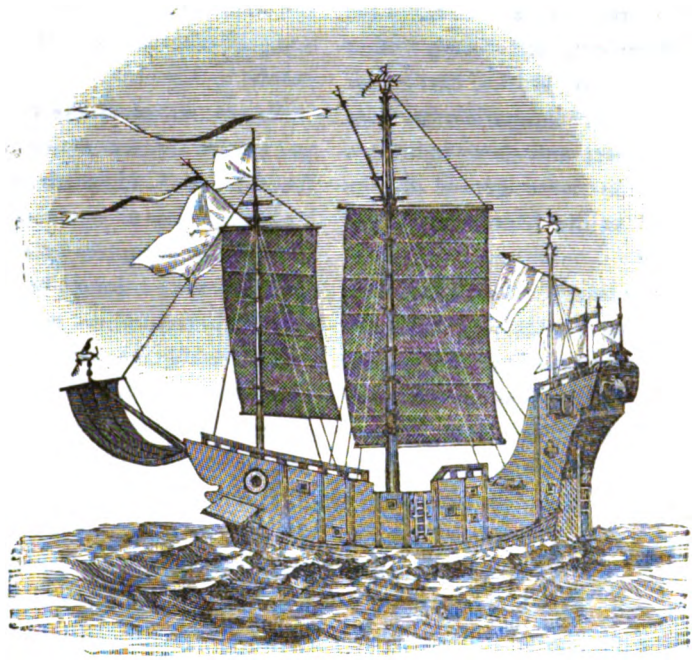
business, but, as a rule their requests were refused by the Bakufu. When twelve merchants of Ise, whose vessel had been wrecked, were saved and sent home by the Portuguese in the 2nd. y. of Jokyo (1685), the Bakufu is said to have told the Portuguese that in future they must not come to Japan, accompanying ship-wrecked people. Whenever Europeans, more especially Portuguese, came to Nagasaki, the local authorities and the feudal nobles of the neighbourhood were in a state of panic, as though an enemy in force was at hand, and an immense army was collected to serve as protection against the foreign ship.

In those days, many Japanese, men, women and children, were banished to Macao; some interesting details of this are given in a later chapter.



A type of the ancient sea-going ship.
(*From Nisikawa's "Kwai Tsusho Ko" Nagasaki 1708.*)

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A Guide to the Kyoto Graphic Exposition

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A Guide to the Kyoto Grand Exposition

AS already reported, under the auspices of the Kyoto Municipality the Kyoto Grand Exposition under the honorary presidency of H. I. H. General Prince Kuni was formally opened on September 20. Viscount S. Goto, Honorary Vice-President, Baron S. Hirayama, Head Juror, Governor K. Toki of Kyoto, President, and many other officers were present at the ceremony. Over five thousand dignitaries, governmental and private, and those interested in the Exposition were invited to the ceremony held at the Municipal Hall at Okazaki Park.

From the afternoon the public were admitted and huge crowds who had been waiting for the moment of opening flooded the grounds. Many exclamations of surprise at the large scale of the Exposition were heard. Each succeeding day saw tens of thousands of visitors.

Let us take a glimpse of the exposition, beginning with the Eastern Ground at Okazaki Park. Surrounded with the green screen of the Higashiyama hills the ground has pavilions covering a building area of more than 45,000 *tsubo*. In this ground is a zoological garden proud of being the foremost of its kind in the Orient.

Upon entering the main gate the First Main Pavilion is reached. There are exhibits from Osaka Prefecture, Osaka City, Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company (Osaka Shosen Kaisha), Tokyo Prefecture and over ten others. Not far from this First Main Pavilion is the Manchuria and Mongolia Reference Hall where products from those regions are panoramically displayed.

When we ascend the Heian Bridge with the Kyoto Polytechnic Association and Special Nara Pavilion behind, we look up at the high Banzai Tower, while the verdure of the ancient capital intermingled with red maple leaves, is seen below.

When we cross the Heian Bridge and go northward we arrive at the Second Main Pavilion, in which the right section shows special products of Kyoto, while the left is occupied by exhibits from the new Japanese colonies in the South Seas, Morioka and other prefectures. The exit from the Second Main Pavilion faces the Outdoor Theatre. Adjacent to the Theatre are the Korean Pavilion, Formosan Pavilion and Hokkaido Pavilion.

If one goes along the Heian Bridge to the south there stands the Fine Art and Craft Pavilion, the centre of fine art peculiar to Japan for its beauty. More than six hundred works of artists of both Eastern and Western Japan are exhibited.

In the Coronation Pavilion neighbouring the Fine Art and Craft Pavilion to the south are displayed varied models and dolls in connection with the Imperial Enthronement together with other articles for reference, which make us feel as if we were present at the state ceremony. The dolls were created by the makers of the so-called "Kyoto Dolls" (Kyo Ningyo), which have world-wide repute. They are considered the pride of the

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exhibition.

Now, let us visit the Western Ground near the Nijo Palace; the Ground occupies an area of about 25,000 *tsubo* in a corner of Sembon Maruta-machi. Inside the main gate, one is stopped by the beauty of the eight white fountains, amid the vivid green of the lawn. You can command a view of all the products of mechanical civilization collected together in the Third Main Pavilion, Machinery Pavilion and Reference Hall, special features of the Western Ground. Next to this Pavilion the Historic Sites Pavilion is visited. It has been installed with the indorsement of the Japan Historical Association. In this hall the historical events which have occurred for a thousand years from the removal of the Imperial capital to Kyoto in the reign of the Emperor Kammu up to the Coronation of the late Emperor Taisho are explained by means of models, dolls, historic relics, actual objects and articles for reference, the principal events being:—

The removal of the capital in the Enryaku Era (782—805 A.D.); the Sujaku Oji Affair; Sakanoué Tamuramaro taking the field; the Ono Palace; the first poem-composing of Sugawara Michizané; the glorious days of the Michinaga Administration; the marching in the van of Sasaki Takatsuna; the encounter of Ushiwaka with Benkei on the Gojo Bridge; the Ojin Rebellion, etc.

These displays foster interest in history as well as promote national spirit. Going from the realm of natural science in the Agricultural and Forestry Pavilion and Marine Products Pavilion on the eastern side of the North Gate one reaches a pleasure resort. The pageant by the cinema stars in the Music Hall beside the North Gate is excellent. In the Variety-Halls on the eastern side of the Ground several kinds of dramatic performance adapted to the New Era are displayed. The International Juvenile Pavilion spreads out, a 'Land of Children.'

Regretfully leaving this land of innocent pleasure, one reaches the Southern Ground on Yamato Avenue, Shichijo-dori. The Imperial Gift Museum is used for this ground and the exhibits consist of antique objects of art specially selected from the collection of the Museum, to which are added the Imperial Household's treasures as well as national treasures. Particularly, over a thousand treasured articles which have never been shown to the general public are exhibited. Special mention should be made of the innovation of the Exposition of replacing the exhibited pictures with others several times during the course of the exhibition.

The above is but a brief outline of the Kyoto Grand Exposition. To do it justice, the exposition must be visited in person. The Eastern and Western Grounds have been open in the evening since October 1.

For those who visit the Kyoto Exposition it is necessary also to view the many historic sites and noted places so abundant in this ancient city with over one thousand years of history. Kyoto is the cradle of Japan's peculiar culture; specially is it a city of fine art, with the essence of architectural skill and beauty concentrated in its old temples and shrines.

The following is a list of the principal temples, shrines and other places which visitors to Kyoto should see without fail:

The Kyoto Imperial Palace; Nijo

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Detached Palace; Kitano Shrine; Hirano Shrine; Ninnaji Temple, Mimuro; Mt. Takao; Mt. Arashiyama; Daikakuji Temple; Tenryuji Temple; Horinji Temple; Koryuji Temple; Momoyama Mausoleum of the Emperor Meiji; Inari Shrine; Nishi-Honganji Temple; Higashi-Honganji Temple; Sanju-Sangen-Do Hall; Kiyomizu-dera Temple; Maruyama Park; Yasaka Shrine; Chion'in Temple; Biwa Lake Water Tunnel; Nanzenji Temple; Heian-Jiugu Shrine; Hieizan Holy Mountain; Ginkakuji Temple, Kurotani Valley.

Professor Bruno Petzold in the robes of his new high position of "dai-sōjō" (Prelate) of the Tendai Buddhist Sect.

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Fortune's Wheel

(5)

By Santo Kyoden

Atsumi Takaatsu Attacked by a Huge Snake

ATSUMI Takaatsu and his party went hurriedly on their journey to Kamakura along the Tokaido, and in a few days they entered the province of Sagami, near Kamakura.

The chest carriers after the long journey were much fatigued. When they came to a certain place, it was already after noon, and they had not yet taken lunch. They were hungry, but could not find any eating house, as the place had been burnt over and deserted anciently in a battle between an Imperial army led by Nitta and a force of the Hojo family. They were discouraged and became more tired.

Dragging their weary feet, they went two or three *ri* more, and having gone up a winding path, Atsumi proceeding on horseback at their head saw far away in a forest a column of smoke rising. Pointing to it, he said: "Look there, my men! Smoke is rising. It is from a house there, to be sure. Hurry up."

So they hurried on their way, and as they came near the forest, they found, as expected, a cottage behind it. The place had a good prospect. But they felt too hungry to enjoy the fine view. As they stood before the house, they found it to be an eating house; for a paper lantern hung on the round post at the entrance announced "Macaroni and Buckwheat," "Liquors," and "Fish." Within the house was an old woman lighting the kitchen fire, and a man stood beside her washing dishes.

As they looked at the signs, they felt as if they had been restored to life. They entered the house and ate. Some of them took boiled rice and side-dishes, others buckwheat vermicelli and still others sake and such dishes as they pleased. They satisfied their appetite, after which they took a short rest.

Just at this time, a pilgrim came towards them along the road opposite the house. He carried on his back an *oi* (a pannier) and held a staff. He struck a gong as he went along. At the entrance of the house, he unloaded his *oi*, and sitting on a stump, he ordered a bowl of buckwheat vermicelli, after which he rested.

He said to Atsumi's servants, "Your master seems to be an uncommon personage. Where are you going? It is hard work to travel on these short days of winter. Your loads seem to be heavy, and you must be much tired by them."

"We are quite strangers to this place, as it is the first time we pass by it," one of the servants replied. "We have been told that the Ashigara Pass is very precipitous. Is it true?"

"I have just come over it, but found it not such a perilous place," the pilgrim answered. "You all are young and sturdy, and you may cross it without difficulty, even with your heavy loads."

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While talking with the pilgrim, one of the servants noticed something on his wrist, and asked him what it was.

"About this I have a long story," he replied. "Let me tell it to you as a confession! Formerly I was a farmer in the province of Tosa. A neighbouring old woman had savings of 10 *ryo*, which she had amassed for years by her extreme frugality. When she was dying, she much regretted to leave the money behind her, and died grasping the purse. So tightly she gasped it that we could not take it from her hand. The people were frightened by it, and buried the money with her, thinking that as she was so reluctant to part with it, it would be very bad to take it away forcibly. I agreed with them at first, but later, I began to think it wasteful to bury the money forever. So after I came home at night, I was tempted to recover it, and taking a hoe and a sickle with me, I went to the cemeter, where I, under cover of the dark night, disinterred the corpse, and cutting the purse with the sickle, I took the money. Then I was going to reinter the corpse, when, strange enough, it moved and suddenly held my wrist tightly with its ice-cold hand. You can easily imagine how terrible it was. I tried hard to pull it off, but the more strongly I pulled it with my hand the more tightly it grasped my wrist which was as painful as if in a vice. As there was not much time before daybreak, I was obliged to cut off the dead hand with the sickle, and to bury the corpse as before.

"Since then, I took every means to get rid of the hand, but in vain. At length its fingers ate their way into my wrist and were firmly fixed to it, until the pale head made part of my body, gaining colour, circulating blood and having a pulse. It became impossible, therefore, for me to cut it off. From this I perceived how dreadful human spite is, and was seized by a heavy sense of regret. So I changed my mind and became a Buddhist convert. Three years ago I set out on a pilgrimage, and have been wandering about the country. Recently I came to this place. I confess this to you, as a fault confessed is said to be half forgiven and I wish to be saved by it. I again tell you how dreadful human spite is. I'll show you evidence."

So saying, he removed the bandage round his wrist and showed the hand. Drawing nearer, Atsumi's men saw it. Oh, there was a thin and gruesome hand grasping tightly his wrist! The sight was so horrible that their hair stood on end. The old woman of the eating house seeing it, said laughing: "I shall feel no regret in leaving this world, as I have no money saved."

Atsumi, said to one of his servants:

"Such wonders have been told from old times, and I have put no faith in them. But seeing a fact before our eyes, I see the stories might not be altogether false. Nothing is more to be afraid of than mercenary greed."

He took compassion on the pilgrim and gave him money. But he declined it, and Atsumi insisting on giving it, he accepted a fraction of it with thanks, saying.

"For me it is useless to have any more money, as I sleep in the open."

Atsumi was struck by it and thought the man a just one, extreme in wickedness and extreme in goodness as the

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proverb says.

The man rose and offered a prayer to Buddha for the welfare of Atsumi, after which he departed.

His long story took too much time for the rest of the travelling party. Atsumi ordered a start. He asked the old woman how far it was to Ashigara.

"A little over two *ri*, sir," she replied.

"Can we cross the pass before dusk?" he inquired.

The woman straining her eyes, looked up at the sun, and then asked her servant:

"Isn't it about two o'clock now?"

The youth agreed with a nod of his head.

"It is just about two o'clock now, as the trees at the gate cast their shadow in the south-eastern direction," he said to Atsumi. "You may cross the pass before it is dark, however slowly you may go."

Having had a full meal the party had recovered their strength and left the house. At a rapid pace they went about two *ri*. But they did not reach the mountain foot as told at the eating house. They proceeded some distance more, but did not reach the end of the vast plain, which was overgrown with grass and seemed boundless. They began to fear they had taken a wrong road. But there was no one of whom to ask their way. They even wondered if the eating house youth had told a lie.

It was four or five *ri* more before they reached at last the mountain foot, when the short winter day was closing.

"Let us cross the pass as hurriedly as possible before the sun goes down, as it would be very hard to go along an unfamiliar, steep road in the dark!" Atsumi spurred on his men.

He went ahead as before. He found the road more precipitous than they had been told, and narrow and thickly wooded. The men groaned with fatigue and the horse frothed.

At length they reached level ground on the Hamaguri-zaka Pass. There they took a rest, drinking spring water. Just at this moment, rustles were heard in the forest on the opposite side of the road. They turned their eyes towards the grove, and to their amazement saw a big snake showing half its body amidst the dense evening mist. It had a head as big as a water-bucket and glittering eyes. Opening its mouth and shaking its head, it was turning upon the men as if to swallow them up! The men were terrified, and turning pale, took to their heels, leaving the chests behind them.

Atsumi, hiding behind a huge rock, put an arrow to his bow, and bending it to its full extent, shot the arrow against the monster, striking it in the head. At this, it sneaked away and disappeared in the fog.

He was relieved and was waiting for his men to come back, when some one came out of the woods. He was none other than the pilgrim. He busily struck his gong in prayer as before, but had a sinister look. Soon about fifteen men ran out of the grove. They seized the five chests left by Atsumi's men, and made their escape. Atsumi, much surprised, rushed after them on horseback. But in the pitch darkness he lost sight of them. Finally, his horse lost its footing and falling into a ravine was

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killed. Atsumi, holding firmly on to the saddle-bow, escaped death, but received injuries in different parts of his body, which were so painful that he could not rise for a while.

With the chests taken away by the robbers, it was useless for him to go to Kamakura. He was dazed for a while. But he then calmed himself and pondered over the matter. He was convinced that the pilgrim and the eating house people were all members of the same gang and had deceived him and his men in order to steal the chests. He was chagrined at his thoughtlessness and inability to discern their plot. Yet he thought it of no avail to mourn it. He was glad he had been fortunate enough to escape. He determined to leave the place at once and to try to discover some house in which he might stay for the night, so that he could next morning find his men and make the old woman of the eating house reveal the den of bandits, whom he could not capture now in the mountain, of which he was ignorant, in the darkness. Moreover, if he stayed long in the ravine he feared to be himself the prey of some wild animal.

As ill luck would have it, it began to rain. He gathered and made a torch of withered twigs of pine and lighted it with a flint, and started out. At first he took a path in an easterly direction, but after about an hour's walk, he came to its end, covered with withered plants taller than a man. He pushed his way through these plants, and moving from place to place in search of a road, he at last found one. He was glad, as it led to the mountain foot. By this time, it had stopped raining and the moon came out. Cheered up by this, he looked about and saw a Buddhist temple in a pine grove. He ran to it, but was disappointed to find it desolate. He looked into it by the moonlight. It was decayed and deserted. But he thought that he had better spend the night here than to sleep outdoors; and there would be probably no dwelling houses in the neighbourhood. Moreover, his feet became numb. So, he entered the building and sat down on the matless floor.

Chancing to look out of the door, he saw in the distance four or five lights, and wondered what they could be. They approached the temple gradually and when they came nearer, he found them to be pine-torches carried by a few men lighting the way of about ten others. Atsumi hid himself and waited to see what the men were going to do in the temple. They carried some chests into the room, which he was astonished to see were his own. The men sat down forming a circle about them, and rested. Two of them brought in a big snake. Atsumi looking at it by the moonlight, found it to be artificial and evidently the one that had been used to deceive him and his men in the mountain. It the more aroused his resentment at the bandits. He was glad that he had found the temple and met them. He decided to kill them with the military art in which he was skilled.

He moistened the rivet of his sword-hilt, and turning up his sleeves, he rushed into the centre of the circle. The bandits were taken aback by the sudden attack and jumped aside. They drew their swords and cut at Atsumi, whom they surrounded. Being a good fencer with two swords, he wielded them with both hands and fought with the best skill

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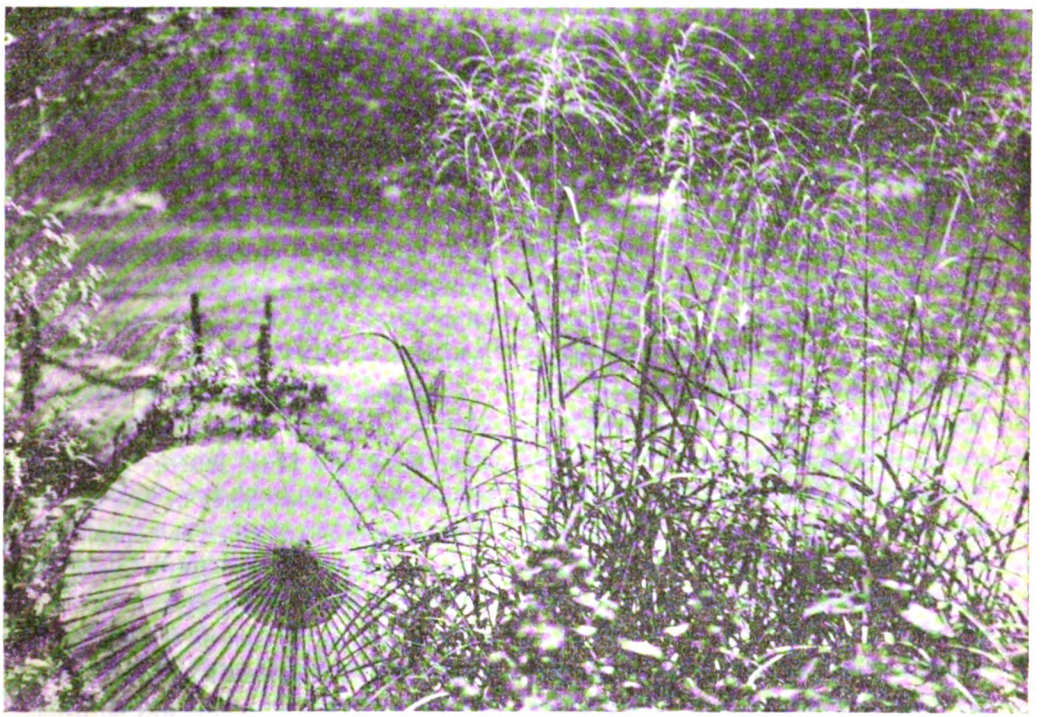
at his command. He inflicted severe wounds on four or five and killed two. The others lost their nerve and shrank back. Just at this moment, a big man silently made his appearance from under the ffoor, and carrying a bright hatchet, he came behind Atsumi and cut him in two.

Alas! Atsumi Tadaatsu, descendant of a distinguished samurai family and the richest and most powerful man of his district thus lost his life at the age of forty two at the hand of a brigand in a deserted mountain temple.

The big fellow was Inutaro, or Genkai, who had killed his master and benefactor Aboshi and his wife. Calling himself Orochi Taro, he had become the leader of a bandit gang stealing money and other valuables from travellers by threatening or killing them. Recently, he had come to this place and dwelled in a cave under the temple floor. Occasionally, disguised as a pilgrim, he wandered about from place to place. He had a small wax hand made and fixed to his own wrist, and deceived people by the false story he had told Atsumi and his followers. He visited wealthy houses for alms and secretly examined their interior in order to break into them later with his men to rob them. He also made a snake with snake skin, and taking advantage of the mists of the mountain, he frightened travellers with it and easily robbed them. The old woman of the eating house and her servant were his followers. They watched there for rich travellers, and when they found these travellers were going through the mountain, they informed the gang, who lay in wait for them in the mountain and robbed and even killed them.



Autumn in Hibiya, Tokyo.

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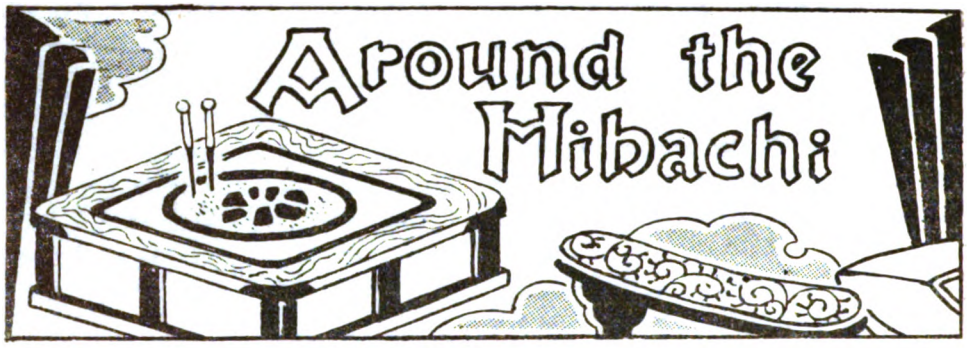

A Stark Naked Artist

TAKAHISA Aigai was born in the province of Shimofusa. He received initiation into art from Sekko-sanjin at Kanuma in the same province.

Sekko was a good painter of pictures of sweet-fish. He taught Aigai how to paint this fish and nothing else. Not quite satisfied with this and having ambition, Aigai came to Yedo, the capital, with his wife. They lived poorly there and were hardly able to keep body and soul together.

Aigai was at last obliged to decide on the selling of a hanging scroll, a picture painted by Taiga-do, which he valued even more than his life. But his wife so strongly opposed selling it that she declared she would sell herself as a prostitute rather than part with the heirloom. The husband would not hear of it; and hot words passed between them.

At this moment, Tanomura Chikuden happened to visit Aigai. Overhearing the couple's words, he offered pecuniary help and left the house without giving his name.

Later, Aigai had his ability recognized by Tani Buncho, and became known to the public.

He made a tour of the country and came to Kyoto at the end of the Bunka era (1804-1817). It was about this time that Tanomura Chikuden, a scholar of the Oka clan in the province of Bungo, resigning his post, came to Kyoto to pass his time in leisure.

He visited Aigai through the introduction of a mutual acquaintance. As Aigai saw the visitor, he was astonished to find him to be the one from whom he had received aid in his extreme distress in Yedo ten years before.

The two became the best of friends. Both were master artists, but, like other masters of those days, they were generous with money and contented with honest poverty.

Chikuden, born in a western province, made it his regular custom to travel between Kyoto and Settsu District and visiting wealthy persons there, to look at their treasured paintings, which he copied. So his purse was always as scantily furnished as it was in his nameless days.

On a road at the foot of Higashi-yama stood a small, dilapidated house. It was in the midsummer; there was no wind. The sun blazed down upon the house,

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the sliding doors of which were put up in the broad daylight! It was the house of Aigai.

At the entrance, he called the master's name two or three times, but no one replied. "Well! Is he absent?" he muttered. He was disappointed, and perspiration covered his body. He had no courage to go back in the heat of the day. So he decided to enter the house, if the door was not fastened, and to take a rest, no matter whether the master was absent or not, hoping that in the meantime he might come back. He was easy-going, too.

He peeped into the house through a crevice, and laughed in spite of himself. There was a big man there. He was absolutely nude and sat still in the room with his back towards the entrance. The man was Aigai, the master. He was hard at work, drawing on a sheet of paper spread on a door, which was laid down over the matless floor, used as a desk. The back doors were open, which lighted the room. In the back-yard, hung on a bamboo-pole, was a summer garment out to dry.

"His only garment has been washed, and he is naked. Care-free as he is, he has not courage to answer my knocks," Chikuden thought and laughed again.

Stealthily he went round to the back yard, and taking down the washed garment, which was dried, he thrust it under the master's nose from outside the door, on the tip of the bamboo-pole.

"Do you still pretend to be absent, Aigai?" he said.

Aigai was about to burst out laughing, but kept it back. He feigned a grave look, while he quickly put on the garment. Then, he said to the visitor with a solemn air:

"I have just come back, Chikuden. I am so glad you have come! Please come in."

"You are as frank as usual. I envy you," Chikuden replied and laughed aloud.

"But as for me, I was so ashamed I could have sunk through the floor," Aigai said.

"How simple your house is! Where have you put your mats and paper doors?" Chikuden asked.

"I've sold them to get drink-money. I'm sorry for the landlord! Even the desk has been sold," Aigai replied and aughed loudly.

"So you use the door instead of the desk. Perhaps the door rests on sake barrels, which should suit you!" Chikuden said.

"Yes. But the sake barrels have been emptied and do not have even the scent of sake," Aigai replied.

"But even the empty sake barrels are a fine souvenir for you to cherish," Chikuden said. "By the by, you look busy. That's unusual. How beautiful this landscape is! Have you been asked to draw this by some one?"

"No, no. I decline all orders on principle, and this I am voluntarily drawing for some one," Aigai replied.

"Have you been much pleased with the client?"

"No. Not so much. That is because I took a fancy to a picture."

So saying, Aigai brought out respectfully a *kiri* box before the guest. It was splendid and quite unbecoming to the house so ill-furnished as to look like a

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vacant house. The box contained a pair of landscapes.

"Oh, this is a masterpiece of Kwaku-kwan of Ming," Chikuden cried. "I've once seen this. How have you come by it!"

"No. This is too valuable for me," Aigai replied. "As you say you have once seen it, you perhaps know who is the owner. This man, who is said to be a wealthy man in Tomonotsu in the province of Bingo, coming up to Kyoto, asked me to paint a picture for him for whatever fee I may ask for. But I declined it immediately, as I do not like to draw anything for money, however poor I am. At that the clever go-between told me of this valuable picture, and it so excited my desire to look at it that I had to suggest drawing any picture the rich man might want, if I could borrow his picture and copy it."

"Indeed," Chikuden nodded.

"The owner gave a ready assent, and as soon as he went home, he sent the picture to me. So I am drawing this landscape in return."

"Inneed," Chikuden said once more. "You are truly a keen student, and it is natural that you, with such a spirit of study, draw splendid pictures. I'm much struck by it."

Aigai was so generous with money that it was no wonder he was in poverty.

"It is a long while since you visited me last," Aigai said. "Yet I am sorry I have nothing to entertain you with in the circumstances, as you know. Would you, however, come again to-morrow and take lunch with me?"

"Don't put yourself to any trouble on my account," Chikuden replied. "But I am only too willing to visit you any time and to receive your kind invitation."

Chikuden then left the house and went back to his lodging.

Next day he again visited Aigai at his suburban residence at the time appointed.

"I'm very glad you have come as promised," Aigai said as he received the visitor and ushered him into the room at once, as the door was open today.

Noon passed, but no lunch was served. It became even 2 o'clock, but no good things to eat appeared before the guest. He was unconcerned about it. But the master looked troubled, as if he expected something from the outside. At last, apparently tired of waiting, asking pardon of the guest, went out in his worn-out single garment.

After a short while, hec ame back. He was accompanied by a buckwheat shop carrier.

"I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long," he said to Chikuden, and pointing to a picture he continued:

"I have drawn this picture for 2 *ryo* for the wealthy man, partly unable to decline his earnest request and partily to earn something, although I did not, of course, like drawing for money. His man promised to come this morning to receive it in cxchange for the money; and as it is long since I earned money for my own picture, I invited you today to lunch, wishing to drink with you. But neither the man nor his messenger has come. So I went to the buckwheat shop and asked its master to sell me buckwheat vermicelli on credit, but as he is well aware of my circumstances, he rejected my request. But he offered *soba-yu* (a hot water buckwheat infusion) free. So I had it brought by

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the carrier. Let us drink it and talk leisurely, as I am unable to give you any other treat in the circumstances, for which I am very sorry."

Awkwardly Aigai made the excuse, and his face perspired, party from blushing and partly from the heat.

Chikuden laughed loudly and said: "Don't trouble yourself about me, my friend! Thank you for your kind intention."

Gladly did he drink the *soba-yu*, and chatted cheerfully with the master, until evening, when he took his leave.

Mr. Jigoro Kano, world-famous exponent of "judo," on his return from attending the International Parliamentary Conference.

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on the occasion of her wed-
. H. Prince Chichibu.
neral Fukuda, Commander
Division of Kumamoto, which
antung as an expeditionary
returned recently, arrived at
tion early this morning with
A carriage sent by the Imperial
Department took him to the
Palace, where he was granted
by His Majesty the Emperor
he made a report in detail.
rps Diplomatique gave a fare-
h at the German Embassy in
f Mr. K. Debuchi, newly
Japanese Ambassador to Wash-
ho is leaving soon for his new
Dr. Solf, German Ambassador,
the Corps, presented the envoy
uvenir on behalf of the corps.
25.—A set of lacquer inlaid book-
nd alcove ornaments, a present
Majesties the Emperor Taisho
consort from all the functionaries,
military, in token of congratula-
on the celebration of the 25th
sary of their wedding in May,
which has been in course of
tion by more than a hundred
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The Editor's Diary

SEPT. 11.—A reconnaissance plane piloted by Lieut. Shichiro Nishimura of the Kagamigahara 2nd Flying Regiment, with probation officer Masayoshi Shinoda on board, crashed and both officers were killed.

Sept. 12.—A floral zone was discovered on the sea bottom in Ishishiro County in Fukushima Prefecture, northeastern Japan. The zone which contains a *tabu* forest will be preserved as a national natural monument.

Sept. 13.—The pro-Japanese Brazilian Professor Juliano Moleira, of Rio de Janeiro University, arrived at Yokohama with his wife.

Sept. 14.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress who had been spending the summer at the Nasu Detached Villa returned to Tokyo today, with Princess Teru.

Sept. 16.—To show consideration to those advanced in age on the occasion of the Coronation, the Imperial Court will grant sake cups and entertainment money to men and women above eighty years of age. The announcement has been transmitted by the Imperial Household Department to the Home Office and the Governors of all the colonies. The kinds of cups and the amounts of entertainment money are as below:—

To those over 80 years: One cinnabar-varnished wooden cup with 50 sen entertainment money.

To those over 90 years: One cinnabar-varnished wooden cup with 1 yen entertainment money.

To those over 100 years: One set of three cinnabar-varnished wooden cups with 1.50 yen entertainment money.

Sept. 17.—Dr. Larnett, Professor of Doshisha University, Kyoto, who is returning to America for his wife's health was today given the 3rd order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of his contribution to Japan's education.

Mr. Sun Ho, the eldest son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen of China and now Chief of the Reconstruction Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Canton Government, who has been staying in the United States, arrived at Yokohama on his way home.

Sept. 18.—In regard to the wording, "in the name of the peoples" of the Anti-war Pact recently signed by the Japanese Government at Paris, declared to be inconsistent with the supreme authority of the Emperor, the Minseito, the Opposition political party, has published a protest.

The Japanese swimming champions who participated in the International Olympic Games at Amsterdam returned home.

Sept. 19.—The style of the Imperial equipage on the occasion of the Coronation was announced today.

Sept. 20.—The Himeji Castle in the City of Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, has been specified by the Home Affairs Department as a national monument.

Sept. 21.—The Odawara Penitentiary

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has purchased the superannuated warship "Musashi." It will be anchored in Uraga Harbour and utilized for the detention of juvenile prisoners who will be engaged in taking care of fishing implements and ship's fittings, oceanological observation, studies of currents and weather, navigation and marine mechanics, so that a maritime spirit may be fostered among them. This undertaking is the first of its kind in this country.

Mr. Ting Kung-pu, one of the foremost scholars in China and ex-tutor to the former Emperor of the Ching Dynasty, is visting Japan.

Sept. 22.—The column presented to the City of Aidzu by Premier Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, in memory of the tragic end of the Byakko band of young lads during the Restoration period Campaign, by whose deed he was deeply moved, will soon arrive in Japan. The column is an old granite pillar excavated from the ruins of Rome. It is said to be over 2,000 years old, 8.35 meters in height and 25 tons in weight. The pedestal is 2.50 meters high, 2 meters square, and on one side is inscribed: "This ancient pillar is given to the City of Aidzu in memory of the courageous deed of the young Byakko band by the people of Rome who love heroic spirit." On the top of the column is a bronze eagle with outstretched wings, the symbol of Rome.

Sept. 24.—The American Chargé d'Affaires to Japan announced today that an artistically bound album of views of Washington from President and Mrs. Coolidge and a handsome desk clock from Secretary of State Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg will be presented to Miss Setsu-ko Matsudaira, on the occasion of her wedding to H. I. H. Prince Chichibu.

Lieut.-General Fukuda, Commander of the 6th Division of Kumamoto, which went to Shantung as an expeditionary force and returned recently, arrived at Tokyo Station early this morning with his staff. A carriage sent by the Imperial Household Department took him to the Chiyoda Palace, where he was granted audience by His Majesty the Emperor to whom he made a report in detail.

The Corps Diplomatique gave a farewell lunch at the German Embassy in honour of Mr. K. Debuchi, newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to Washington who is leaving soon for his new post. Dr. Solf, German Ambassador, Doyen of the Corps, presented the envoy with a souvenir on behalf of the corps.

Sept. 25.—A set of lacquer inlaid bookshelves and alcove ornaments, a present to Their Majesties the Emperor Taisho and his consort from all the functionaries, civil and military, in token of congratulation upon the celebration of the 25th anniversary of their wedding in May, 1925, which has been in course of preparation by more than a hundred contemporary artizans of prominence, at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts, has been completed, and will be presented to the Imperial Household before the Coronation Ceremonies.

Sept. 27.—Among the aged persons to be honoured with an Imperial gift in commemoration of the Enthronement is Uhei Takama a man living in Hiroshima, western Japnn, who is one hundred and thirteen years old.

Sept. 28.—Today H. I. H. Prince Chichibu and Miss Setsu-ko Matsudaira

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were married.

Mr. K. Debuchi, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, left for his post, with his wife and children by the liner Shunyo Maru.

Sept. 29.—To attend the grand military maneuvers to be held in north-eastern Japan, Gen. Chang Shun, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Nationalist Army, arrived at Tokyo this morning.

French athletic champions under the leadership of Dr. Minelle, arrived to participate in All-Japan Athletic Sports in Tokyo and Osaka.

Sept. 30.—Tokyo the semi-centennial anniversary of the foundation of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was celebrated.

Prof. Petzold a German scholar and follower of the Tendai Sect, has been appointed prelate of that sect at a solemn ceremony at the Kaneiji Temple in Ueno Park.

Oct. 1.—The jury system went into effect today. His Majesty the Emperor visited the Supreme Court in Tokyo in commemoration of the event.

The thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Municipal Administration of Tokyo also was celebrated today.

The eighty-eighth birthday of Viscount Shibusawa, grand old man of Japan's business and industrial world, was celebrated today at the Imperial Theatre. After the ceremony a magnificent banquet was held at the Tokyo Kaikan, attended by Premier Baron Tanaka and some 1,200 other guests.

Oct. 2.—According to a report published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the rice crop this year is forecast at 61,296,260 *koku* which shows a decrease by 809,406 *koku* or 1.3 per cent., compared with the previous year, but an increase of 3,292,906 *koku*, or 5.7 per cent., compared with the average year,

Oct. 3.—H. I. H. Prince Takamatsu, second younger brother of His Majesty, who has been absent on an ocean training voyage for half a year, as a sub-lieutenant, returned to the Yokosuka Admiralty. He immediately came to the Takanawa Palace, Tokyo.

Oct. 4.—His Majesty the Emperor left Tokyo for the north-eastern districts to command the grand military maneuvers there with Iwaté Prefecture as the centre.

Gen. Chang Shun, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Republic, who had come to Japan to attend the military maneuvers, hurriedly started for home today, on receipt of a telegram from the Nationalist Goverment.

Oct. 5.—The Government has agreed to the request for Yen 4,000,000 for the War Office and Yen 2,300,000 for the Navy Department, to increase the wages of the rank and file. By this a private will be paid Yen 1.50 more per month than at present.

Oct. 6.—The flag-ship Trenton of the light cruiser squadron of the American Eastern Fleet and two other American warships arrived at Yokohama.

Oct. 7.—The new Czecho-Slovakian Minister to Tokyo, arrived at Shimonoseki with his wife and daughters on his way to his post.

The French athletic champions lost by a small margin at the meeting in the Meiji Shrine stadium, the score being 77½ against 77½ marks.

Oct. 18.—The grand military maneuvers ended today.

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Mr. McVeagh, the United States Ambassador, and Sir John Tilley, the British Ambassador, returned today by the Empress of Asia.

Signor Enrico San Martino, Italian Special Envoy, arrived in Tokyo with a gift from King Emmanuel to the Emperor of Japan in congratulation of his coming Enthronement.

The next budget which has been formulated by the Finance Department totals Yen 1,710,000,000, which includes 110,000,000 for new undertakings.

Oct. 9.—The post of Chilian Minister to Japan which has been vacant for some time has now been filled by the former Minister to the Netherlands.

Geological experts estimate that a fossilized lobster lately excavated in Iwaté Prefecture is 4,000,000 years old, while a fossil plant also discovered may be over 5,000,000 years of age.

A kitten born in a certain household in Tokyo has four ears, and the little animal is attracting much attention among curiosity-seekers.

Oct. 10.—The Finance Ministry reports that the nationl loans of this country totalled Yen 5,766,170,000 at the end of September this year, Yen 4,312,942,000 being domestic loans and the remaining Yen 1,453,227,000, foreign loans.

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Book Review

Dr. D. C. Holtom: The Japanese Enthronement Ceremonies

Price: Yen 4.50 (9 s/-) Kyobunkan, Ginza, Tokyo.

This is a recent work by Dr. Holtom, an authority on Japanese religion, particularly Shinto. This English scholar, who has resided in Japan for many years, is not merely a fluent speaker of the Japanese language, but reads and thoroughly understands Japanese literature, classical as well as modern. It is no easy task to make an accurate and minute description of the Coronation ceremonies of the Japanese Emperor so as to enable thorough comprehension by foreign visitors who come to Japan in order to be present during the grand celebrations and ceremonies to be held at Kyoto this fall, classical and sacred and so entirely peculiar to Japan. Of the foreign residents in this country, Dr. Holtom is particularly qualified to succeed in this difficult work.

It is fortunate at this juncture to find a scholar so familiar with the cultural phenomena of ancient and modern Japan, especially with the Shintoistic faith, and who can describe them so that they may be completely understood by Europeans and Americans, as is Dr. Holtom. He has produced an interesting and instructive book.

The book begins with a historical illustration of the Imperial Regalia of Japan: the Mirror, the Sword and the Jewel, which play the most important part in the Enthronement ceremonies. An explanation of the real and profound significance of the Daijogu and Daijoye Festival follows. While he avoids dogmatism by properly making the most of the views of historians, he throws his own original creative light upon the nature of the Daijosai Festival and the two Palaces of Suki and Yuki. Furthermore, numerous beautiful illustrations, quite authentic, give the book additional value. As a Japanese, I cannot help being grateful to Dr. Holtom for his having so well explained the grand ceremonies, so seldom held in this country, to foreigners. The book is worth while to Japanese having close relations with foreigners, and to be sent to friends abroad. In the meanwhile, Japanese students of Shinto will find the truth of the proverb, "Lookers-on see more than the players," in this work by a foreigner such as Dr. Holtom, who observes the Coronation ceremonies from a different angle, and may draw some lessons from it in their own researches.

Dr. Genchi Katoh,
Bungakuhakushi.

The Year Book of Japanese Art

Price: Yen 8.00; 15/6 (in Europe); $4.00 (in U.S.A.) Crown 4 to, 7 1/2x10, 120 pp. with 113 plates, stiff half-cloth bound. The National Committee of Japan on Intellectual Cooperation, 13, Nakadori, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Need has long been felt by students and others in Japan as well as abroad for a better knowledge of modern Japanese art. Up to today such information has

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not been available in any systematic form in foreign languages. With a view to answering this keenly felt demand the Japanese National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation (Gakugei Kyoryoku Iinkai) which was organized two years ago as a section of the League of Nations Association of Japan, has taken up the undertaking of publishing a *year book of Japanese Fine Art*, giving an account of the year's events in the various fields of fine art in this country, illustrated by photographs of the more important works produced or exhibited within each year.

The attention of the West has of late increasingly been directed toward Japan, which, in the course of little more than five decades, has not merely conquered for itself an important position in the comity of nations, but has also contributed to no small extent toward the intellectual and spiritual advencement of the world. Particularly, fine art, which has made peculiar development in Japan, has been more than ever watched by Westerners with much interest.

It seems to be the firm belief of the National Cammittee of Japan on Intellectual Cooperation that only by bringing about intellectual and spiritual understanding among nations the common ideal of permanent peace of the world will be achieved. With this hope it has now issued the first volume of the *Annals of Japanese Art*, which not only proves of interest and value to all scholars of art, but serves to affirm the essnetial unity of civilization.

The first issue of the Year Book of Japanese Art has just come out, under the editorship of Dr. Seiichi Taki, Professor of History of Art in the Tokyo Imperial University, in collaboration with such well-known authorities as Mr. I. Dan, Assistant-Professor of History of Art in the Tokyo Imperial University and Mr. N. Ozaki. The volume includes, among other features, critical articles on the various art exhibitions held during 1927, as well as an exhaustive survey tracing the growth and tendencies of modern Japanese art from the Meiji and Taisho Eras (1868—1926) until today. This general survey is by Dr. Taki.

The contents are :—

(1) Introduction, (2) national treasures and buildings under protection, (3) Art Museums, (4) Shosoin Repository, (5) The Imperial Fine Arts Academy and artists to the Imperial Household, (6) Imperial Fine Arts Academy Exhibitions, (7) Japanese Art Institute's Exhibitions, (8) Nikakai Art and other exhibitions, (9) exhibition of famous works in the Meiji and Taisho Eras, (10) new buildings (11) principal schools and institutes of fine art in Japan, (12) art organizations, (13) artists and art workers' directory, (14) illustrated catalogues of exhibitions and other reproductions of works of art, and appendix.

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